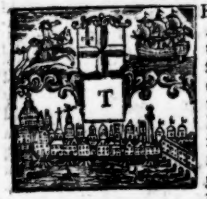
Numb. 826

The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

SATURDAY August 4, 1744.

From my own APARTMENT.



HE Difficulty of conducting a *Public Paper*, ſo as to pleaſe all the Parties who *intereſt* themſelves in it, has been over and over *explained* and *lamented* by thoſe who have had the Talk lying upon them. *Impartiality* is not always ſufficient to defend againſt *Suſpicion*, nor the greateſt *Candour* to ſecure from the Charge of too much *Severity*.

I have *experienced* this on ſeveral Occaſions, but on none more than in the late Courſe of *Epiſtolization*, between PRUDILLA and ſome of the other Sex.——The *Parody* of CATO's *Soliloquy* deſerved and had the *Approbation* of all good Judges, and raiſed a high Opinion of the *Lady* who wrote it, eſpecially in my Friend PERIANDER of *Norwich*; who very frankly made her, unſeen, what I took for a *Tender of his Heart*: But upon her ſhewing a little of her *Wit* and *Raillery*, in the Hiſtory of the *Bolt-Court Advertiſement*, the generous Gentleman reclaimed his Offer, declaring his Heart to be *before* diſpoſed of, and even ſeemed to queſtion whether the Perſon who ſigned PRUDILLA was indeed *a Woman*: Which might inſinuate, that I was concerned in playing off upon him a *feigned Character*. What could I do in this Caſe? Only, confeſs *I* knew no more of the Matter than *He*, publiſh what was ſent me on *either Side*, and deſire their Buſineſs might come to *ſome Kind of Iſſue*.

But my Expreſſion, *guarded* as I thought it, and referable rather to the *Controverſy* than the *Amour*, after what I had declared againſt *Match-making*, has induced PRUDILLA to charge me tenderly with Want of *Premeditation*.—This Charge, however, I am willing enough to bear, as ſhe has given me an Opportunity, in the *ſame Letter*, by commiſſioning me *to bring her of*, of keeping ſilent upon ſeveral other Epiſtles on her Account, wherein I have been uſed much more *ſeverely* than in any Thing I have printed.—I give the Piece juſt as I receive it, that I may not be anſwerable for any *Exceptions* made either by PERIANDER or SOMEBODY: —— But cannot help obſerving, that the *Keenneſs* of her Reſentment for being treated, as ſhe ſuppoſes, a little *rudely* (tho' ſhe hopes I will not think her *Satirical*) is to me a ſtronger Argument than any other I have received from her, of the *delicate Senſibility* of a fine young Lady: And ſuch, it ſeems, we are now again *in reality* to eſteem her.

Mr. SPECTATOR,

'I HAVE ever look'd on You rather the *Guardian* than the *Match-maker*, and was pleaſed with your Proteſtation againſt any *Siniſter Interpretation*; but your Deſire of bringing the Matter between PERIANDER and me to *ſome Kind of Iſſue*, was ſurely unpremeditated, after he calls me PROTEUS *like*, tells me I wear a Maſk, and would betray my Folly by making me Vain enough to ſuſpect my Beauty celebrated. He ſays I may be handſome enough (I ſuppoſe he means not to be ſhooted at) then doubts what his own Eyes read: *If it was ter's*, ſays he. Why I would aſk good Mr. PERIANDER whoſe he thinks it could be but a Woman's? If he meant to compliment by thinking it a Man's, 'tis ſo far ſtitch'd and ſo uncivil, I fear it will be miſconſtru'd.

Beſides, he delights in *War*, points out the very Enemy, my publiſh'd Rival the fair MARIA, who will I fear (*Vi & Armis*) obtain a compleat Victory, if ſhe continues wearing that fluttering Imitation of the Club of Hercules; the Extent of my *Fan* being but twelve Inches, and the enſuing Winter I purpoſe to reduce it to half that Length, by a previous Inſinuation held at *Bath* by the inimitable Society of *Bold Strokes*. Therefore Mr. SPECTATOR, as I have declared how ſhort I may fall in Point of *Force*, as well as *Beauty*, to the Lovely MARIA, I rely alone on you as *Peace-maker General* to obtain an honourable Retreat: Tho' if MARIA is of my Mind, ſhe'll not think the Friendly PERIANDER worth her Conteſt, whoſe Soul abounds rather with *Complimentary Friendſhip* than the noble Elevation of *Love*; which would have been more obvious to every Reader, if the prudent Spectator had not wiſely concealed a fulſome Compliment to his Friend TORRISMOND, a Flattery beneath the Dignity of Man, and juſtly laught at in a weaker Sex.

As to Mr. SOMEBODY, I think his Letter not worth my Notice, who proves himſelf in Print neither the *Scholar* nor the *Gentleman*; and his Compariſons are no leſs odious than his Queſtions impertinent. The only Way he has left not to be poſted up among the Number called *Stupid*, is to change the Name of SOMEBODY for NOBODY, a very difficult Gentleman to be pointed at.

I am very much ſurprized that not one of the noble Order of the *Noſegay* has enter'd an Action againſt me for *Scandalum magnatum*. Should they continue dormant, I ſhall proclaim 'em *Lethargick*, and deſtitute of every Paſſion. If they can't write, let 'em apply to you as Council (they may poſſibly have more *Money* than *Wit*) which at once will ſupply the Poet's Want, and help unburthen the Golden Aſs.

I hope, Mr. SPECTATOR, you think me neither *Illnatur'd* nor *Satirical* with the Sex: Judge if it's conſiſtent with *Twenty-two*, whoſe Virgin Bluſhes faintly gild the Paper when I confeſs to you Man's not my ſmalleſt Wiſh: But he muſt be ſuch a Man whoſe *Folly* not unmans him, whoſe *Honour* guards his *Virtue*; Slave to *no Vice*, with *Philoſophy* enough to ſhun all *Pride*, and *court Content*; whoſe Good-natur'd *Prudence* out-weighs his *Wit*; who can fondly love, and will allow a Woman's Frailty.

My Brother's juſt return'd from off his Travels: I fly to greet his Lordſhip, and conclude in haſte,'

Monday, July 23, 1744. Your Virgin Reader, PRUDILLA.

My *next Correſpondent* is of *Norwich*, where there ſeems to be a Society of young Gallants, full of the *paſſionate* Sentiments *Nature* and the *Poets* furniſh them. I never receive a *Letter* from this Place without a *Quotation in Verſe*, which by TORRISMOND or PERIANDER is uſually made from ſome *dramatic* Writer, and prettily applied: But their Friend DELIUS muſt excuſe me for altering his *Epithet* before the Name of Mr. POMFRET, whom, tho' a very *pathetic* and *tender*, I can never look upon to be an INIMITABLE Writer.

Mr. STONECASTLE, *Norwich, July* 23, 1744.

'I HAVE for ſome Time paſt been a conſtant Peruſer of your *Univerſal Paper*, and as I find various Topicks fall under your ſpeculative View, I take the Liberty to lay before you the State of my Caſe, in which ſome blame me, others commend me. As I am conſcious my *Intentions* are fair and honourable, I ſhall without further Preface acquaint You, that I am about Twenty-one Years of Age, and almoſt out of my *Service*, during the former Part of which, I had a ſecret Regard for the fair Sex. But my *Modeſty*, or rather *She piſhneſs*, was ſo prevalent, that it would not permit me to be converſant with them; for which I was ſeverely laugh'd at by my Friend PERIANDER, whoſe continual Jeſts became intolerable; and it was likewiſe ſo well known to the Ladies, that I was ridicul'd wherever I went.

At laſt, I determined to alter the Scene, and ſhake off a Habit, which deprived me of the Pleaſure we enjoy in the Converſation of them who are the chief Reſource of our Happineſs. During the Time of my Inability to act the Part of a Gallant, a young Lady, (whom I ſhall call PRISCILLA) by her graceful and majeſtic *Gait*, her ſweet and pleaſant *Looks*, ſtole my unguarded Heart: Whene'er I *ſaw* her, a thrilling Rapture ran thro' every Vein; when *Abſent*, a ſweet Diſtreſs accompanied, (an undoubted Symptom of the Power of Love.)

After I had reſolv'd to lay aſide my Baſhfulneſs, by the Aſſiſtance of my Friend PERIANDER I was introduced to the Company of this lovely Maid; but, confounded and ſpeechleſs I ſtood. Words can't deſcribe the *Confuſion* I was in, for *Hope* and *Fear* and *Joy* and *Pain* co-operated; but it was not long before I found her the Perſon ſhe had been repreſented, endowed with all the natural Qualities that are conſiſtent to make her agreeable. Her free unreſerv'd Behaviour greatly increaſed my tender Regard for her. This *converſant Temper* relax'd the Chain that curb'd my Tongue, and by Degrees, I have at laſt ſurmounted that Difficulty, and am what I ſhould be.

Thus, Mr. SPECTATOR, am I ſituated; yet will not *all* allow me happy: Therefore I muſt leave it to your judicious Conſideration, whether my Actions are blameable, becauſe I purſue what may contribute to my future Bliſs, for I think with the ingenious POMFRET.

That there's that Sweetneſs in a Female Mind,
Which in a Man's we cannot hope to find.

If you think proper to inſert the above,
You will oblige, Yours,
DELIUS.

Tho' Mr. DELIUS has not expreſſed himſelf very *clearly* towards the End of his Letter, and we are in ſome Meaſure to *divine* what is the Reſolution he has taken, in which *every body* does not think him happy, I ſhall venture to conſtrue his Meaning as doubtleſs he deſigned to give it, that he is determined to *marry* PRISCILLA, as ſoon as his *Service*, by which I preſume he means *Clerkſhip* or *Apprenticeſhip*, is expired.

As this is a *Caſe* of which it is impoſſible for me to form any *Judgment*, while I know nothing of *His Situation* and *Circumſtances*, the *Merit* and *Fortune* of PRISCILLA (for I am reſolved never to truſt a *Lover's Character* of his own Miſtreſs) or the Inclination of *Parents* on both Sides, the beſt *Advice* I am at this Time prepared to give him is, that he will conſult his *Friends* who foreſee he may *not be quite happy*, as well as thoſe who can image to themſelves only *Golden Joys* in the wedded State. If I judge right, the latter are moſt of them about *his own Age*, and the former turned at leaſt of *Twenty-five*, if they have not themſelves tried the *nuptial Union*: Theſe may therefore be preſumed to reaſon more *coolly*, from *Obſervation* or *Experience*.

For tho' I have always been an *Advocate* for *Matrimony*, and entertained high Ideas of the Happineſs that attends it when *prudently contracted*, I have not ſhewn leſs Caution in adviſing my young Readers againſt proceeding *raſhly* in this great Affair, wherein *Miſery*, without due Reflection, may be as eaſily taken upon the *Shoulders*, as *Felicity* may be graſped in the *Arms*.

I know there is a Set of *ſmart witty* Gentlemen, in every Part of the Kingdom, who *ridicule* the *State itſelf*, and poſſibly DELIUS may meet with ſome of theſe, when there is no *real Objection* againſt his Deſign.—If this be the Caſe, I hope PERIANDER, whom he repreſents as *merry* upon his *Modeſty*, and TORRISMOND, of whom I have received ſuch vaſt *Encomiums*, and who have both given me ſuch Specimens of their *amorous Proteſtations*, are not of the Number.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Utrecht, July 31. The following Reſcript is juſt publiſh'd, which Count Zintzheim, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Emperor to the States General, lately communicated to their High Mightineſſes, and which his Imperial Majeſty has likewiſe ſent to all his other Miniſters abroad.

CHARLES the 7th, by the Grace of God Emperor of the Romans, &c. &c.

It is needleſs to enter into a long Detail [illegible] to ſhew how much we were diſpos'd, out of [illegible] Solicitude and paternal Tenderneſs, to [illegible] of the Empire the War which has been kindled [illegible] theſe few Years againſt our Will, and notwithſtanding the great Efforts we made to prevent it, [illegible]

1573

preserve the Circles, that take no Part in it, from its fatal Consequences. The whole Empire knows this to be true, nor can it be ignorant that, with this principal View, we always shew'd ourselves ready and inclin'd to do any Thing that the Tranquility of Germany could require at our Hands.

We could not furnish more convincing Proofs of our peaceable Intentions, than the signal Instances we have always given thereof, not by bare Words, but by constant Effects, when our own Troops, who lay in the Neighbourhood of Wemdingen, separated themselves from our auxiliary Troops. Before the Departure of the latter from the Empire, which was occasion'd by that Separation, and the Hopes that Measures would be taken for a speedy, and reasonable Accommodation, we caus'd to be signified in our Name a Cessation of Hostilities in the Circles that were not concern'd in the War. By our constant Regard for their Preservation it was punctually observ'd on our Part: We really lent a Hand towards restoring Peace and Tranquility: We did not prevent the taking of Ingolstadt, our principal Fortress, though it was in our Power to relieve it, and though the Loss of it was a great Disadvantage to us: In like Manner, we withdrew our Garrisons from Straubingen, Reichenhall and Braunau, and consented to evacuate this last Town to our Adversary by a formal Capitulation. Besides which, our Troops did not, directly or indirectly, undertake any thing that could be deem'd Hostilities, or an Infringement of the Declaration that had been made, neither during their Stay at Wemdingen, nor in their Camp near Philipsbourg; but they have, in all Respects, kept themselves within the Bounds of a lawful Defence; and, in fine, whatever was reciprocally stipulated in the Capitulations, has been faithfully and inviolably observ'd.

No Body could have easily imagin'd, that while we shew'd so much Patience and Moderation, and were giving such convincing Proofs of our ardent Desire for Peace and Tranquility; that while we so strictly kept our Imperial Word, and applied ourselves so regularly to the Preservation of the Circles that had no hand in the War, the like Returns would not have been made to us and the Empire from a Court, who all along has talk'd of nothing but her extreme Moderation and Inclination to Peace, and especially as we had been so often assur'd, with the most solemn Protestations, that she was very far from being wanting in the least to her Engagements.

Nevertheless, contrary to all Expectations, the further one goes the plainer the contrary appears; and we find, to our great Sorrow, that the Conduct we have hitherto observ'd, has not only fail'd of the Success which it deserv'd and we hoped for, but has rather fourd the Court of Vienna more, and excited her to commit Hostilities against publick Faith, to trample under Foot the Law of Nations, and break through the Bounds prescrib'd by the Rules or Laws of War; and this with Excesses hitherto unheard of between neighbouring Houses united by the Ties of Blood, unheard of even amongst Heathens, much less among Christians, or at least between Germans and Germans; Excesses which have ever been detested in the highest Degree. We pass over in Silence all the other Characteristicks of an intolerable Conduct, as well as the Strokes of Fortune we have receiv'd, the Judgment of which we leave to God. We will only touch upon Things, wherein that Court, without the least Cause, and without the least Handle given her by us, has made no Scruple to break through the most solemn Engagements, and violate, in the most notorious Manner, Capitulations concluded with all the Forms requisite, as if there was nothing sacred or binding in the World capable of setting Bounds to the Hostilities which she has been pleas'd to commit.

All the World knows, and it is easy to shew it by the Extract mark'd No. 1, that when a Capitulation was made for evacuating Braunau, a Town of our Electorate, it was expressly stipulated in the first Article of the said Capitulation, which was sign'd the 30th of June 1743, 'That our Garrison, and namely the Officers 'therein, should march out with their Equipages, and 'the common Soldiers with their Knapsacks and other 'little Baggage, tho' without either Firelock or Sword; 'that they should first be review'd; that they should be 'distributed in the Districts of our Electorate of Bava-'ria and the Upper Palatinate, for one Year and a 'Day; that they should be maintain'd there by the 'Country itself, upon Condition of doing no Military 'Service during the said Year and a Day: That more-'over, our General and Field Officers should have Per-'mission to return home freely with their Baggage, on 'giving their Word that they would not serve against 'the Court of Vienna for a whole Year and a Day.

This Capitulation was strictly observ'd in every Article on our Part. In consequence thereof the Evacuation was made in the Manner agreed upon by both Parties. The Garrison was distributed in the Country, particularly at Munich, Wasserbourg, Straubingen, and Burghausen. From that Time, and during the current Year, both Officers and Soldiers behav'd in every Respect with the greatest Punctuality, according to the Capitulation, not so much as one of them having been drawn away nor employ'd in the Military Service.

After that all the Articles, Clauses and Conditions of the Capitulation had been literally observ'd on our Part as well as by our Troops, it was but just and reasonable to hope that the Court of Vienna would also perform her Part; and nothing could have been less expected than to see her so soon, by an unheard of Instance, revoking her Word and Promises, keeping nothing of what she had stipulated, changing and ordering every Thing according to her Pleasure and Conveniency; and even when the Term of 12 Months, stipulated by the Capitulation of Braunau for setting at Liberty the Garrison that had been in it, was on the Point of expiring, suddenly trampling under Foot this same Capitulation, explaining it in an unwarrantable Manner against Prisoners of War, shutting up the Garrison in Cazerns, setting a Guard over them, hand-cuffing and loading them with Irons, and so carrying them out of the Country fetter'd like Malefactors, contrary to the Right and Custom of War.

All this was really done on the first of June. We had undoubted Intelligence, that the Court of Vienna had signified to all those that came out of Brunau by Capitulation, that from henceforth they should be look'd upon and used like Prisoners of War; that all the Officers, without Exception, who had given their Parole not to serve against the Court of Vienna, were to come back, not to stir out of the Country, and to appear whenever requir'd: To which they were oblig'd by force to conform, inasmuch as at Straubingen and elsewhere, after the Publication of this Order, all the Streets and Gates were shut up. They were without Arms and surrounded with Men; the Burghers were forbid to stir out of their Houses, as may be seen in the Piece hereto annex'd, No. 2. They had no Resource left, but to protest solemnly, in our august Imperial Name, against a violent Proceeding so directly contrary to the Articles agreed upon.

And tho' our Commandant General, the Veldt-Marshal Count Seckendorff, made reiterated and very pressing Remonstrances to Prince Charles of Lorrain, all the Answer he had to the last was, that this Prince knew nothing at all of the Matter, and that he had dispatch'd an Express to Vienna to get Information immediately concerning it; but that he had almost at the same time receiv'd, tho' in general Terms, a Confirmation of what Count Seckendorff had represented to him; with which some other Accounts of this Fact tallied exactly, viz. That the Soldiers had been shut up together in the Cazerns, and then bound; which was done with Fetters that had been brought some time before into our Hereditary Dominions. Besides which, these Accounts agreed, that, notwithstanding Protests and Remonstrances, they were led out in order to their being carried from Bavaria into the Tyrolese, or elsewhere.

Such an Infraction of a Capitulation can never be vindicated before the impartial World, nor does the Motive alledg'd to justify it stand on a better Bottom. It is equally strange, that, at the same Time, viz. the next Day, 2d of this Month, contrary to Count Kevenhuller's Declaration, importing that no Hostilities should be committed against our Troops in the neutral Circles of the Empire, the Tuscan Army, under the Command of Prince Charles of Lorrain, should begin all on a sudden to attack ours, as plainly appears by the Pieces mark'd four, five, and six, hereto annex'd; and that, contrary to the Custom of War, they should dare to attack the Patroles and advanced Guards under the Cannon of Philipsbourg, a Fortress of the Empire, by Surprize, and by Stratagems repugnant to the Laws of War, under the Pretext and Appearance of Friendship; since which they have continually behav'd in the same Manner.

These two fresh Incidents, without any Need of producing others, shew but too plainly how little Stress is to be laid for the future on the most binding Promises, Declarations and Capitulations of the adverse Party, and how little she thinks herself oblig'd to observe the Neutrality of the Empire, and make the Law of Nations the Rule of her Conduct.

Of all which you are to make a proper Use, and set this Affair in a true Light at the Court where you reside, whenever there is Occasion: At the same Time you must point out the important and dangerous Consequences that may result therefrom at last, and to what a Pass the World may be brought, if upon the first frivolous Pretence, which is easily trump'd up and employ'd in Time of War, it should become a Custom to violate thus, without the least Concern, the most solemn and binding Capitulations, in Contempt of publick Faith. You must likewise take Notice, that there would be no Safety for any Body, if every Court, after having contracted and stipulated Engagements which she herself or particular is bound to observe, should always be free afterwards to dispense with the Execution of them, the Moment she could gain her Ends in so doing; or might have it in her Power to annul them by her own Authority: And, in fine, that it is the common Interest of the Empire, and particularly of Foreign Powers, to have Recourse to such Ways and Means as ought to be employ'd to secure themselves against the like Cases, which may occur again in Time. As to the rest, &c.

Protest of the Bavarian Troops that capitulated at Braunau.

'In the Capitulation sign'd at Braunau the 30th of 'June 1743, by superior Orders, it is solemnly stipu-'lated, among other Articles, that the Imperial Troops, 'that were in Garrison there, should not be distributed 'and kept longer than a Year and a Day in Bavaria and 'the Upper Palatinate, without doing any Military 'Service. We and the Troops under our Command 'have all along to this present Hour behav'd in such 'a Manner, as not to give the least Cause for setting 'aside, and breaking with us, so solemn a Capitulation 'agreed to by the two High Parties: Notwith-'standing which, contrary to all Expectation, Baron 'Helfreich, Major-General in the Queen's Service, 'and Commandant of Straubingen, signified to us 'this Day, that from henceforth we should be treat-'ed and look'd upon in no other Light than Prison-'ners of War. As, in such Circumstances, we are 'neither willing nor able to resist a superior Force, and 'moreover, have no Thoughts of infringing, in the 'least, Conventions solemnly made between the two 'Courts by the General on both Sides, we would not 'fail to protest, in his Imperial Majesty's Name, as 'well as for ourselves and the Troops under our Com-'mand, against these violent Proceedings so directly 'contrary to the said Conventions; to the End that no 'body may hereafter blame us for what we are now 'forc'd to do against our Will.

'Done at Straubingen the 1st of June 1744.

'Sign'd, MORO DE WOITER.

Letter from Prince Charles of Lorrain to Count Seckendorff dated from Wahldorff, June 14.

'As I assur'd your Excellency, in my Letter of the '9th Instant, according to the strictest Truth, that I 'had not receiv'd the least Notice of the Occasion of 'what has been acted in Bavaria towards those who are 'included in the Capitulation of Braunau, neither by 'any Advice from my Court, nor by any other Chan-'nel, I can still truly give you the same Assurance. 'In order to be thoroughly inform'd of this Af-'fair, as well as of the Motives that may have occa-'sion'd it, I then immediately dispatch'd an Express 'to Vienna, on that very Errand, whose Return I 'forthwith expect, together with a special Information. 'I have now receiv'd from Bavaria (and it was Yester-'day for the first Time) a Confirmation of Part of 'what your Excellency is pleased to lay before me in 'your Letter of Yesterday, concerning those who are 'included in the Capitulation of Braunau; but what 'they write to me on this Head, is only couch'd in ge-'neral Terms: All that I hear of the Matter is, that 'the Men concern'd in that Capitulation will not be 'carried away to Hungary, as your Excellency insi-'nuates. This is all I can say in Answer to your Let-'ter of Yesterday. I remain with all the Esteem, &c.

'Sign'd CHARLES OF LORRAIN.

From the Infant Don Philip's Camp at Brezas on the Frontier of Piedmont, July 18.

Yesterday Morning his Royal Highness began his March at the Head of the Army, in order to command at the Attack of the Posts call'd the Barricades, occupied by a considerable Body of Piedmontese Troops. Our Van-Guard was hardly got within Sight of those Posts this Morning, but the Enemy abandon'd them with Precipitation: However, the Baily de Givry, Lieutenant-General, pursued them so briskly, that he made shift to bring back about 200 of their Prisoners, with five Officers. Our Troops immediately after took Possession of the said Posts. The Barricades are of such Importance in shutting up the Gorges of Piedmont, that we reckon'd it would cost us a great many Men to make ourselves Masters of them, considering their advantageous Situation, and the Strength of the Intrenchments. The Army is to resume its March To-morrow in order to encamp at Sambuco, beyond the Barricades, and improve the Advantage gain'd.

Hambourg, July 28. According to the last Advices from Stockholm, all the Russian Troops have set sail with General Keith, and 'tis still given out that they are to land at Revel.

We hear from Magdebourg, that they have receiv'd Orders from the Court of Berlin to lay an Embargo on all the Vessels in the Elb, and that his Prussian Majesty has likewise order'd a Body of 20,000 Men to hold themselves in readiness to march.

Hambourg, July 31. They write from Berlin, that the Earl of Hyndford, notwithstanding his reiterated Instances to the King of Prussia since his Return from Pyrmont, has not been able to obtain the Succours he demanded: Some People even pretend, that an Audience which his Excellency had of the King the 29th of June last, and in which he repeated this Demand, his Majesty made Answer, 'That, by all the Rules, the giving 'of Succours stipulated ought not to take Place, but 'when the Country for which the Succours are design'd 'is in danger of being attack'd or invaded; but that his 'Majesty could not persuade himself that the Electorate 'of Hanover runs the least Risk, seeing that the King 'of Great Britain, whose Sagacity he is well acquainted with, had drawn from thence (Hanover) his own 'Troops, in order to put them in the Pay of a Foreign 'Power, such as England undoubtedly is with Respect 'to Germany.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1. Advices from Konigsberg of the 17th of last Month say, that by Order of the King of Prussia they had mark'd out a Camp at Mariembourg, between Konigsberg and Elbing, for a Body of between 30 and 40,000 Men, 5000 of whom are already arriv'd there from Pillau, Konigsberg, and other Towns adjacent, and it was reckon'd the rest might be sent thither from Magdebourg.

According to the last Letters from Nerva the Marquess de la Chetardie has been stopt within 14 Leagues of that Town: This is confirm'd by the Master of a Ship arriv'd from Riga, who reports, that he saw the Marquess arrive there, and that they demanded his Sword as he alighted out of the Coach.

Paris, July 27. Count Maurepas is come back from visiting Dunkirk and other Sea-Ports, having made there the necessary Regulations for fitting out 80 Men of War, including Frigates.

Francfort, July 30. All the Advices from the Upper Rhine import, that the Inundations have been of so much Service to the French as to afford them an Opportunity to throw a Supply of Men and Ammunition into Fort Louis.

Brussels, Aug. 3. The whole Confederate Army pass'd the Scheld last Friday: It is near 70,000 strong, all fine Troops and in high Spirits: It directs its March towards the Lines of the French. The Soldiers have taken four Days Provision along with them. If the Lines can be attack'd, we shall do it. We are superior in Number to the Enemy by upwards of 20,000 Men, and expect about 6000 more. If there is no Possibility of attacking the French Lines, we may probably lay Siege to Maubeuge: This Week will decide the Matter. If the Duke of Aremberg, has, as 'tis said, *Carte Blanche*, as Count Saxe has, the Intrenchments will be attack'd and probably forc'd.

Hague, August 3. Letters receiv'd Yesterday from the Army of Prince Charles advise, that his Serene Highness had reinforc'd with 6000 Men the Detachment which he had sent to take Possession of the narrow Passages which the Succour that is coming to join the Army of Marshal Coigny must pass through, so that there is room to expect to hear soon of an Action on that Side.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 24. On Thursday the 19th Instant died of a tedious Illness, at Kilcash in the County of Tipperary, in the 70th Year of her Age, the Right Hon. Margaret Lady Viscountess Iveagh: She was Daughter to the Right Hon. William Earl of Clanrickard, and Hellen, Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarthy, two antient noble Families. She was first married to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Iveagh, and after his Death to the Hon. Thomas Butler, late of Kilcash aforesaid, Esq, deceas'd, by whom she had a Jointure of 1000 l. a Year, which by her Death comes to her only Son, John Butler, Esq;

Kinsale, July 20. Yesterday arriv'd here the Telemachus, formerly of Rochell, Thomas Fisher now Master, about 300 Tons, a Prize taken from the French, homeward bound from Guinea, but last from St. Domingo in Hispaniola, with Sugar, Indigo, Elephants Teeth, and some Gold. She was taken off Cape Ortugal, by the King William Privateer of Bristol, Capt. Thomas Cornish, Commander, after an Engagement of four Hours, in which four French Men were kill'd, one in the Cabin by a Shot, which went through the Side of the Ship, another at the Door of the Round-House, and two more in the Forecastle by a double-headed Shot. The Privateer had not one Man kill'd or wounded. The Prize carries sixteen Carriage Guns and four Swivels, and had on board forty Men, whereof thirty-six are now Prisoners here, and is valued at 10,000 l. The Privateer carries 16 Guns, 12 Swivels, and 150 Men: This is the third Prize, besides a Privateer, that she hath taken in about ten Weeks. When the King William saw the Prize in the Mouth of the Harbour, she stood to Sea, to cruize for another Ship from the same Place, of which they had Advice by Letters found on board the Prize.

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Aberdeen, July 20.

A Sloop from Norway, John Ord, Master, belonging to Mr. Cooper, Fishmonger in London, and loaded with Lobsters, came to Anchor Yesterday in this Road, and reports, that upon Sunday se'nnight the 8th Instant, he was taken betwixt Cromar and the Spurn, upon the Coast of England, by a French Privateer call'd the Sun of Dunkirk, James Burdget, Commander; the Privateer mounts 20 Carriage Guns and 10 Swivels, and 150 Men. She is from 100 to 150 Tons Burden, Galley built, three masted; and he was carried by the said Privateer the Length of Zetland, and Sunday last he ransom'd his Sloop at 150 l. and that before he left the Privateer, she had taken off Zetland a Montrose Ship, a Brig, with a Pink Stern, bound from Norway for the Isle of Man; that he left the Privateer cruizing off Zetland on Sunday last; the Master tells, that the Privateer's Men us'd them very harshly, stripp'd them of all their Clothes, rifled their Chests, and liv'd on their Lobsters.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, July 25. The Dreadnought Man of War arriv'd here last Night. She was, with the Prince Frederick, attack'd in the Bay of Biscay by twelve French Men of War from Brest; the Prince Frederick receiv'd no Shot; but the Dreadnought receiv'd three, and lost eight Men. The said Men of War, during their Cruize, took three French Prizes; two they have sent for the Downs, and one for Plymouth, and sunk two more.

LONDON.

On Saturday last the Baggage belonging to the Earl of Holderness, his Majesty's Embassador to the Republick of Venice, was put on board the Prince William Sloop, Capt. William Hynes; and on Wednesday Morning his Excellency, with his Lady, and the Lady Ancram, his Sister, embarked on board the Mary Yatcht, Capt. William Bridges, for Holland, under Convoy of a Man of War, from whence they are to travel by Land to Venice, which is computed to be upwards of 700 Miles.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness has appointed the Rev. Mr. Warrenden to be Chaplain to his Lordship's Embassy to Venice.

Yesterday se'nnight an Order was sent from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, now lying in the several Ports in this Kingdom, to repair immediately to Spithead, except those order'd on a Cruize; from whence it is conjectur'd some important Enterprize is on Foot.

Tuesday the Commissioners of the Excise appointed Mr. Roger Noble to be a Collector of the Excise for the County of Lancaster, in the room of —— Vernon, Esq; deceas'd.

Tuesday was married at Morden-College on Black-Heath, Mr. John Parry, an eminent Distiller, in Bread-Street, to Miss Freeman, of Greenwich, a very agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 5000 l.

A few Days ago Sir Edward Noel, Bart. of Leicestershire, was married at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, to Miss Lamb, Daughter of —— Lamb of Wilby, in that County, Esq; a very beautiful young Lady, with 14000 l. Fortune.

Thursday se'nnight died, at Rygate in Surrey, Mr. Smith, a wealthy Farmer, who had 23 Children living at the Time of his Death, the youngest of whom is 18 Years of Age.

Ystereday se'nnight in the Afternoon died, at his Country House near Croydon in Surrey, Mr. Thomas Collison, an eminent and wealthy Brewer in Bermondsey-Street, Southwark: He was a good Master, a sincere Friend, and a true Lover of his Country.

Last Saturday Messr. King, &c. Custom-House Officers, seiz'd a Hoy at Tilbury laden with Malaga Wine, which they convey'd to the Custom-House: This Seizure is valued at 1000 l.

The latter end of last Week the Wife of Mr. George Alford, Assistant-Surgeon at Woolwich-Yard, was safely deliver'd of a Son. 'Tis remarkable that they have been married upwards of thirty Years, and she never had a Child before. He is sixty-five Years of Age, and she fifty-four.

Wednesday se'nnight the Assizes ended at Horsham for the County of Sussex, which prov'd a Maiden one: The Prosecutors not being ready to try John Grayling, the Smuggler, he was admitted to Bail, on an Affidavit read in his Favour, setting forth, that he was invited by the Post-Master of Hastings, in that County, to come into England and take the Benefit of his Majesty's Royal Proclamation.

Last Saturday the Assizes ended at Croydon for the County of Surrey, when 23 Prisoners were try'd, one of whom was order'd to be transported for seven Years, six burnt in the Hand, two to be whipt, and fourteen were acquitted: This is the fourth Maiden Assizes in the Home Circuit, which being ended, the Lord Chief Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Reynolds came to Town the same Evening.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Mr. John Wakelin to the Vicarage of Yaxley, in the County of Huntingdon and Diocese of Lincoln.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has appointed the Rev. Mr. Nott to be Vicar of Prestbury in that County, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

Yesterday se'nnight died Mrs. Wentworth, of the Nag's Head Publick-House in Hounsditch: Her Death was occasion'd by a Man's throwing a dead Rat into her Bosom; the Fright immediately flung her into Fits, which she never was free from 'till the Time of her Death.

On Thursday last a dreadful Fire broke out at Kettering in Northamptonshire, which began at the Kiln, and in a few Hours intirely consum'd 22 Dwelling-Houses, several Out-houses, and two Shops, and was at last happily stopp'd by the Help of an Engine brought thither from Wellingborough, which is about five Miles Distance from the said Place.

Monday Morning about Six o'Clock the Body of a Woman was observ'd in the New-River-Head, which being taken out, it drew a great Number of People together, and among them there were some who remember'd to have seen her pass through Islington about Four o'Clock (as they thought) to Market; and others, who liv'd near the River-Head, say, that about the Time above-mention'd they were awaken'd by the Noise of a Woman crying out, and look'd out to see what was the Matter, when they observ'd the same Woman with three Men, who appear'd to be Drovers) that pull'd her about, and made Use of several dreadful Oaths and Imprecations all the Time; but concluding they were all of a Gang, they took no farther Notice: Upon the Whole it is suppos'd, that these Villains met with the poor unhappy Woman in the Field near the Place where she was found, and on her refusing to comply with their Brutal Desires, they threw her into the Water, and left her to shift for herself.

We have receiv'd Advice that Canso has been actually attack'd by 600 Men from Cape Breton, who were opposed by the Fort and Guard-Ships for eleven Days, in which Time the French lost eleven Men, and the English four, one of them was the Captain of the Guard Sloop. After they had reduc'd the Place, they burnt the Fort and Houses, and carried the People to Cape Breton.

Letters from Port Mahon advise, that the Cambridge, Hampshire, and Princess Men of War had taken and carry'd into that Harbour three French Privateers of great Force, and one Merchant Ship from Hispaniola, call'd the Ambrose, of great Value.

Some Ships arriv'd at Dover from New-York bring Letters dated the 22d of June, importing, that one of their Privateers had brought in there a Prize, laden with Cacao, &c. of considerable Value. These Ships met with the Launceston, Commodore Warren, in his Passage from Antigua to New-York, who had with him a French Ship which he had taken, bound from Pete Guavias, said to be worth at least 40,000 l. Sterling. They report, that the Commodore had taken, before he left Antigua, eleven Sail of French Ships, valued at 200,000 l. Sterling; one of which is a Ship from Guiney with 400 Slaves.

The Privateer fitting out by the Ladies Contribution is call'd the Fair Virgin, and is to carry 22 Carriage Guns and 150 Men.

On Monday last the following Dutch Men of War arriv'd in the Downs, in order to join the British Fleet at Spithead, viz. the Gouderack, Capt. Vander Voor, from Amsterdam; the Goreom, Capt. Vander Meyde; and Oudteling, Capt. Vander Gon, from Rotterdam.

A French Privateer, with 150 Men and small Arms, from Cape Breton, has taken several British Vessels upon the Banks of Newfoundland.

The City of Morocco being visited with the Plague, and the Infection having spread itself to Taradante and Santa Cruz, in West Barbary, upon the Atlantick Ocean; all Ships and Vessels from the Port of Santa Cruz, or any other Port in West Barbary, are, by Order of Council, to make their Quarantine for Forty Days.

The Wolf Sloop has brought into the Downs the La Palme, a French Privateer, which she took near Newport.

The Success Privateer, Capt. Legrose, has carried into Scilly two French Prizes, one from Newfoundland to France with Codfish, and the other from Bourdeaux to Newfoundland, laden with Wine, Salt, and other Goods

They write from Amsterdam, that the la Ferme, a French Ship from Martinico, worth 800,000 Livres, is taken by the English.

The Salamander Privateer, Capt. Strangeways, took the 19th Instant, about four Leagues S. S. W. off Ushant, the Postillion, of Bourdeaux, from Dantzick, laden with Oak-Planks, Deals, &c. and sent her into Portsmouth, and the Salamander continued on a Cruize. This Prize was taken the Day after Capt. Strageways had the Engagement with the Dispatch Privateer.

The Prince of Wales Privateer, of London, (formerly the Bigonia, taken from the Spaniards) has sent into Falmouth a French Prize, laden with Wine, Brandy, Oil, Prunes, and some Pale Goods.

The Expedition Privateer, of Plymouth, has sent in there a French Banker, with Fish and Oil; a new Ship of 130 Tons.

Friday came Advice, that the King William Privateer, belonging to Bristol, had taken the Beza, a French Ship, bound from St. Domingo to St. Malo's, and carried her into Kinsale; she is reckon'd worth 8000 l.

Capt. Rolin, of the Hope Privateer of Guernsey, sent into that Island, the 21st Instant, a French Ship laden with Wine, Brandy and Rosin: He had also taken another, laden with 80 Tons of Brandy; but she was not yet arriv'd.

The Old Noll Privateer, of Liverpool, has taken and sent into Cork, a French Privateer of 12 Guns, six Pounders: She has also taken a rich Ship from Martinico.

The Buxton of Yarmouth, from Newport, and the Hopewell, Allen, of Lynn, from Norway, are taken by the French, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Sally, Robinson, of Whitehaven, from Norway; the Unity, Dickie of New Castle, from North Bergen; the Stafford, Perry, from Stockholm to Liverpool, were all taken by the French, but are ransom'd.

The John and Mary Hubbard, from St. Christopher's, and the Ruby, Girdiner, from Montserrat, both for London, are taken and carried into Bilboa.

The Merrymake, of Boston, Capt. William Richardson, bound for the Bay of Honduras, is taken by a Spanish Privateer of eight Carriage and twelve Swivel Guns, with sixty-five Men. In the Engagement the Spaniards had twenty-nine kill'd and wounded. Capt. Richardson lost two Men, and had three wounded. The Prize was carried into Campeachy.

Extract of a Letter from Sunderland, dated July 27.

'Our Town is now in great Confusion, by reason of an Insurrection of the Newcastle Keelmen. Orders are just come from the Commanding Officer here, to march hither with the greatest Expedition with all his Force: That when the Empress came away, the Keelmen were engag'd with four Companies of Soldiers, who were then in Town.'

Extract of a Letter from Whitby, July 24.

'The Two Brothers belonging to this Place, a Pink of three Guns, five Men, and as many Boys, Capt. Jonas Brown, Commander, in her Passage to Elsineur with Coals, was attack'd on the 17th Inst. about 35 Leagues E. N. E. from Tinmouth Haven, by a French Snow Privateer of six Carriage Guns, several Swivels, and 50 Men; but, after meeting with a gallant Resistance, the Privateer being much damag'd both in her Hull and Rigging, sheer'd off with the utmost Precipitation; and Capt. Brown chaced her about half an Hour, continuing to fire at her as long as she was within Gunshot; but she had the Heels of him, altho' he had shot away her Main Top Sail Halliards. None of Capt. Brown's Company were hurt; and all the Damage they received, was the breaking the Axletree of one of their Carriages, occasioned by over-loading the Gun, to give the Privateer a Farewel Pounce, when she sheer'd off. There was a Square-stern'd Snow in Company with the Privateer, which Capt. Brown supposed to be a Prize, to which he gave Chace, but could not come up with her.

'There has not one Ship belonging to this Place been taken since the Commencement of the War, (tho' the News Writers have thought fit to take several from us) for our large Ships are so well fitted for Defence, carrying from six to sixteen Carriage Guns, and are so well provided with small Arms, and close Quarters, that no Privateers have dared to attack them; and our smaller Vessels generally go under their Convoy.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, dated July 27.

'Came in the Dover Privateer, Capt. Grovener, from a Cruize, and has brought in with him a French Privateer of Havre-de-grace, of eight Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and 62 Men, Capt. de Vivier Commander. She took her two Days ago, after a very long Chace, the Frenchman having thrown all his Guns over-board, in order to make his Escape. The Dover Privateer, when in the Bay, was every Day chaced by French Men of War, but always out-sail'd them; and on the 9th Inst. in Lat. 48. 30. Thirty Leagues West of Ushant, fell in with the Brest Fleet, consisting of 13 Sail, one of them a Flag, so tack'd, and stood from them. The same Afternoon she saw a Sail to the Northward, to which they gave Chace; and at six in the Evening came up with her; she prov'd to be a French Man of War of 20 Guns, with which they engag'd for two Hours within Pistol-shot; at last the Frenchman attempted to board him, but at that Instant the Dover gave him his whole Broadside, with double Round and Patridge, &c. which stagger'd the Frenchman so much, that he immediately hoisted all the Sail he could, and crowded from her. Captain Grovener's Rigging and Sails being very much shatter'd, he could not make Way after her, so that she got clear off.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, July 28.

'This Evening we have Advice from Falmouth, that the Southwell Privateer of this Place, Captain Wingfield, had sent in there, the 26th Instant, the Griffin of St. John de Luz, Capt. Dargainarats, of eight Carriage and eight Swivel Guns, and 72 Men: Capt. Wingfield took her off Scilly, and found on board her Capt. Walker of the Roman Emperor, belonging to this Place, from Virginia, and seven or eight of his Men, which was the only Prize she had taken, and had been out two Months. The Southwell also chas'd another Privateer of 150 Tons, but it being a dark Night, and no Wind, lost her.'

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 28. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Rowland Reynolds, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Carpenter, Esq; First Major, James Stuart, Esq; Second Major, Charles Euchan, Esq; Captain, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, Captain-Lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Admiralty Office, July 28. Sir John Balchen, Admiral of the White, sail'd Yesterday with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and six Dutch Men of War, from Spithead to St. Helen's, where three more Dutch Ships have join'd him, one with a Flag at the Main-top-mast-head.

Portsmouth, July 28. This Morning, at Six o'Clock, Sir John Balchen, with the Squadron under his Command, put to Sea from St. Helen's.

BANKRUPTS.

John Winchester, of Islington in the County of Middlesex, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman.

John Crutcher the Younger, of Queen-Street, London, Taylor and Chapman.

William Saunders, now or late of Brick-lane in the County of Middlesex, Hosier.

John Shipton, late of the Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Lace-man.

Thomas Evans, now or late of Oswestry, in the County of Salop, Grocer and Chapman.

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